

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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215 Rumanian	215 Rumanian	215 Rumanian
215 01 p ⁰¹	10 f	
215 02 b ⁰²	11 v	51 i ⁰⁵ 06
215 03 t ⁰¹ [t-dental] ⁶⁰ (free)	12 s	52 e ⁰⁷
215 04 d ⁰² [d-dental] ⁶¹ (free)	14 s-hacek ⁰³ 15 z-hacek ⁰³	53 i-bar ⁰⁵ 08 54 schwa ⁰⁹
215 05 k ⁰¹ [cl] ⁶³ [k-prevelar] ⁶² (free)	17 m [m-labiodental] ⁶⁶ 18 n [n-palatal] ⁶⁷ [nsg] ⁶⁸	55 a [a-front] ⁷⁰ [alpha-unrounded] ⁷¹ 56 u ⁰⁵ 06
215 06 g ⁰² [j] ⁶³ [g-prevelar] ⁶⁴ (free)	19 l	57 o ⁰⁷ [o-dot] ⁷²
215 07 t/s [d/z] ⁶⁵ (free)	20 r-flap [r-trill] ⁰⁴ (free)	58 yod [yod-voiceless] ⁷³ 59 w
215 08 t/s-hacek ⁰³	21 h [x] ⁶⁹	60 epsilon-slide ³⁰ 61 o-open-slide ³¹
215 09 d/z-hacek ⁰³		

215 \$a Rumanian \$b Standard Daco-Rumanian \$d Romance \$e Rumania \$f 20 million \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman (review)

215 \$a Agard, Frederick B. \$b 1958 \$c Structural Sketch of Rumanian \$f (Language Monograph no.26) \$g Baltimore: LSA

215 \$a Ruhlen, Merritt \$b 1973 \$c Rumanian Phonology \$f (Stanford Dissertation) \$q Author spent two years in Rumania \$r 2 years

215 \$a FREQUENCY OF SOUNDS \$A Alexandra Roceric-Alexandrescu gives the following figures for the frequency of Rumanian phonemes in her book *Fono-Statistica limbii romane* [Phonostatistics of Rumanian], Bucharest Editura Academiei, 1968, (p.28): "a: .088; schwa: .057; b: .0085; k: .043; t/s-hacek: .012; d: .036; e: .109; f: .011; g: .009; d/z-hacek: .0013; h: .002; i: .081; i-bar: .034; z-hacek: .0013; l: .031; m: .0409; n: .076; o: .054; p: .023; r-flap: .075; s: .047; s-hacek: .012; t: .0542; t/s: .0102; u: .071; v: .015; z: .005."

215 \$a INTONATION \$A Agard sets up a number of intonation patterns ("tonemes"). The common ones are (1) rising intonation in questions, (2) falling ("neutral") intonation in statements, and (3) high falling intonation for emphasis. (See p.122ff.)

215 \$a MARGINAL SPEECH SOUNDS \$A The dental click represented in English as "tsk tsk" is commonly used in Rumanian as an emphatic way of expressing negation, with a meaning something like "No, of course not." [MR]

215 \$a PALATALIZED CONSONANTS \$A Following Agard we list no palatalized consonants for Romanian. However, Agard's clusters C + /yod/ clearly could be analyzed as unitary palatalized consonants. (See for example Graur, A. and A. Rosetti, 1938, *Esquisse d'une phonologie du roumain*. Bulletin Linguistique (Faculte des Lettres de Bucarest) 6.5-29)

215 \$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A A medial CCC: The maximum word medial consonant cluster consists of a syllable final consonant followed by a syllable initial cluster of two consonants. (p.18)

215 \$a STRESS \$A Stress is defined as relative loudness and tenseness. (p.9-11) Agard recognizes only two phonemic degrees, stressed and unstressed, but unstressed syllables have varying degrees of loudness, only the weaker of which occur word finally. Stress has both lexical and morphological functions. No phonological limitations on stress location are given. A brief inspection of the grammar shows that in noun paradigms stress is fixed on a given stem syllable, while in verb paradigms stress shifts according to the inflectional category. [JHC]

215 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)(C)(G)V(G)(C)(C)(C)

215 \$a TENSE VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$a TENSE CONSONANTS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A Vowels are "relatively tense when stressed, lax when unstressed." (p.10) Consonants "tend to be relatively fortis when preceding a stressed vowel and slightly less so elsewhere." (p.11)

215 01 \$A "In final position.../p, t, k/...tend to be aspirated by some speakers." (p.11)

215 02 \$A In word-final position voiced stops are partially devoiced, i.e. they begin voiced, but end voiceless. For this reason English speakers often mistake them for their voiceless partners, though native speakers of Rumanian never confuse the word-final partially devoiced voiced stops with the truly voiceless stops. [MR]

215 03 \$A /t/s-hacek, d/z-hacek, s-hacek, z-hacek/ are described as "lamino-palatal."

215 04 \$A Some speakers use a trill consistently, while others use a trill only in certain phonetic environments. Nevertheless, a flap pronunciation is the norm for /r-flap/. [MR]

215 05 \$A "High vowels range non-discretely lower, respectively, in closed than in open syllables." (p.10)

215 06 \$A "Before vowel-initial syllables the allophones of unstressed /i/ [and /u/] are discretely shorter, nevertheless syllabic in contrast to allophones of the semi-vowel /yod/ [and /w/]." (p.10)

215 07 \$A /e/ and /o/ are said to range from higher-mid to mid. (p.10)

215 08 \$A Agard claims /i-bar/ is a non-round back vowel; other scholars interpret it as a central vowel. [MR]

215 09 \$A /schwa/ is produced "with range [e-dot] to [schwa]." (p.11)

215 30 \$A /epsilon-glide/ only occurs in the diphthongs [epsilon-glide/a-front]. Treated by Agard as a non-syllabic allophone of /e/. (p.11)

215 31 \$A /o-open-glide/ is not mentioned by Agard. In Ruhlen's analysis it occurs only as part of the diphthong [o-open-glide/alpha]. (See p.85, 245)

215 60 \$A "[t] subsumes voiceless apical-dental or apical-alveolar stops with range [t-dental] to [t].." (p.11)

215 61 \$A "[d] subsumes voiced correlates of [t] with range [d-dental] to [d].." (p.11)

215 62 \$A "[k] subsumes voiceless dorso-velar stops, with principal range [k-prevelar] to [k].." (p.11)

215 63 \$A "Before a front vowel or /yod/, the stops /k, g/ are fronted nearly or wholly to the palatal positions." (p.11)

215 64 \$A "[g] subsumes voiced correlates of [k], with principal range [g-prevelar] to [g].." (p.11)

215 65 \$A [d/z] arises only from the (optional) voicing of word-final /t/s/ before a following voiced obstruent. [MR]

215 66 \$A /m/ is realized as [m-labiodental] before /f, v/. (Ruhlen, p.96)

215 67 \$A Palatal allophones of /n/ occur before palatal consonants. (12)

215 68 \$A Velar allophones of /n/ occur before velar consonants. (p.12)

215 69 \$A "Before /r-flap, l/ or when final, /h/ is fronted nearly or wholly to the dorso-velar position [x]." (p.12)

215 70 \$A "After /epsilon-glide/ the allophones of /a/ are fronted to [a-front].." (p.11)

215 71 \$A After /o-open-glide/ and /w/ allophones of /a/ are backed to [alpha-unrounded]. (p.11)

215 72 \$A "After unstressed /e/ the allophones of /o/ tend to be central, in the range [o-dot] to [o-mid-dot].." (p.11)

215 73 \$A "In final position after a consonant, /yod/ is very short and perceptibly reduced in sonority, and after voiceless consonants is itself voiceless." (p.10)